

Deceptive Advertising

Advertising has a great influence on our lives. We are exposed to countless commercial messages every day persuading us to buy brand name products, creating images for us to adopt, and convincing us that we need and want more. Because of this, it's important for us to carefully examine ads to determine exactly what they are saying. While most advertisements honestly inform and educate us, some are false or deceptive—and illegal.

The law

Advertising aimed at Wisconsin consumers is subject to the state's deceptive advertising law. The law forbids statements that are "untrue, deceptive or misleading," and applies to written ads in newspapers, magazines, and promotional brochures, as well as radio and TV commercials. The law also covers oral misrepresentations, including verbal misstatements about a product or service.

The following are questionable advertising practices which consumers should be aware of:

Oral or written misrepresentations

There is no guarantee that performance will always match ad promises.

A promotional ad for one-coat house paint may state that one gallon will cover 600 square feet. When you get home, the paint covers only 450 square feet and you need two coats.

This ad is but one of countless examples of advertising misrepresentations. Because of the limitless possibilities for misrepresentations, Wisconsin law is intentionally broad to cover any untrue, misleading, or deceptive statement used to sell merchandise.

Pictorial misrepresentations

Read ads carefully to find out what is really being offered.

A newspaper ad shows a living room set on sale for \$599. Although six pieces of furniture are shown, in reality only a four-piece set is on

sale, and the style shown is different. A tiny disclosure in the corner of the ad explains this.

Compare the ad copy to the picture and read **everything**. When shopping, take ads with you in case you have questions about the advertised price, brand, or quality.

Display items often show attachments or accessories that are not included in the sale price. Ask exactly what is included before you buy.

Unavailable sale items

A store should stock enough sale items to meet the reasonably anticipated demand. If a store has less items in stock, its advertising should indicate that only a limited number of advertised items are available.

If you go to a store on the second morning of a four-day sale only to find that the product you want is already sold out (and the sale ad doesn't say there are limited quantities), ask for a rain check which will allow you to get

the product at the sale price at a later date.

Retail food stores must abide by Federal Trade Commission (FTC) rules when they fail to have adequate supplies available in the store. Other merchants are not covered by FTC rules, but many do provide rain checks or other compensation to customers that will allow you to get the product at the sale price at a later date.

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If you see an ad stating that merchandise is 50 percent off, don't assume that it's necessarily a bargain. One store's prices may be consistently lower than its competitors for items of comparable quality. Other stores may raise their prices merely to make sale prices seem more appealing.

If you are in the market to buy an item, first check out the prices and reputations of several stores in your area. Don't take for granted that a sale price is the cheapest.

Warranties

A warranty or guarantee is only as good as the firm that stands behind it. Blanket statements are meaningless; there are usually conditions or limitations to any guarantee. If a company goes out of business or a door-to-door seller is here today and gone tomorrow, their guarantees are worthless. Deal only with reputable firms. Don't rely on

verbal guarantees; try to get all promises in writing.

Free gift offers

Consumers should be wary of free gift offers such as "free headphones with the purchase of our A-1 stereo system!" Some businesses raise their regular prices to cover the cost of free gift offers. An ad must inform you if something else must be purchased in order to get the free gift, as well as how much it will cost you.

Bait and switch

In this illegal advertising practice, a store makes an attractive offer for a product it has no intention of selling. For example: You see an ad stating "19-inch color TV for only \$250!" Once you get to the store, after swallowing the **bait**, the seller informs you that the TV's are sold out or are of very poor quality and then tries to **switch** you to a higher-priced product.

Irregulars or seconds

If a merchant offers an item that is an **irregular** or **second**, it should be disclosed in the advertisement and on the product itself. Inspect low and sale-priced merchandise carefully before you buy.

Protect yourself

Wisconsin law gives you the right, through private legal action, to recover financial losses, as well as costs and attorney fees,

for violations of the deceptive advertising law.

Even with the law behind you, the ultimate responsibility to fight dishonest advertising is yours. Don't be swayed by eye-catching statements such as "**fantastic savings**," "**prices slashed**," or "**lowest prices in town**."

There are many gray areas where advertising may not actually violate the law, but still may exaggerate a product's quality. In these cases, the only protection is to be a careful consumer.

Complain

Your complaints are important in establishing patterns of deceptive advertising. The state can bring court action to stop substantial or systematic violations and obtain restitution for injured consumers.

If you think you have been the victim of deceptive advertising, or wish to report what you feel may be dishonest advertising, contact the Bureau of Consumer Protection at:

(800) 422-7128

FAX: (608) 224-4939

TTY: (608) 224-5058

E-MAIL:
datcph hotline@datcp.state.wi.us

WEBSITE:
<http://datcp.state.wi.us/>